

FY 1999 Performance Report



Humanitarian Response



National Interest: Humanitarian Response

Performance Goal 12: Humanitarian Response

Strategic Goal	Prevent or minimize the human costs of conflict and natural disasters.																																											
Outcome Desired	The impact on refugees and other victims of conflict and natural disaster will be lessened.																																											
Performance Goal	State will improve humanitarian response mechanisms.																																											
Strategies & Tactics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advocate effective and efficient humanitarian response to assist victims of conflict and natural disasters.Lead national donors in humanitarian assistance, providing a fair share of total contributions to humanitarian programs.Promote protection for refugees and conflict victims, including resettlement in the United States for those persons most in need of rescue.Push for conflict resolution and establishment of conditions to encourage safe, voluntary, and sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons.Promote improved coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts through the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)Facilitate close cooperation between USAID and the European Commission through the New Transatlantic Agenda.																																											
Indicators (Quantitative)	Baseline FY '98	Target Level FY '99	Actual Level FY '99																																									
See attached Alternative Indicator Sheet																																												
Resources	<table><tr><td>Personnel Resources:</td><td>99</td><td>105</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>State Operations:</td><td>99</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Foreign Operations (MRA, MRA Supp, ERMA):</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Admin(MRA, MRA Supp, ERMA):</td><td>0</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL:</td><td>682,924,515</td><td>657,000,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>813,282,789 /d</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>12,384,000 c/</td><td>13,000,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>13,294,593</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>685,308,515</td><td>670,000,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>826,577,382</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>a/ Includes MRA appropriation and actual ERMA obligations. b/ Includes MRA appropriation, and actual obligations for ERMA and MRA Supplemental. c/ Includes \$384,000 transferred from D&CP for ICASS. d/ Does not include \$1,500,000 transferred to USIA.</p>				Personnel Resources:	99	105		State Operations:	99			Foreign Operations (MRA, MRA Supp, ERMA):	0	0		Admin(MRA, MRA Supp, ERMA):	0			TOTAL:	682,924,515	657,000,000			813,282,789 /d				12,384,000 c/	13,000,000			13,294,593				685,308,515	670,000,000			826,577,382		
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Country	Worldwide
Partners	<u>International:</u> UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Program (WFP), UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) and non-governmental organizations operating in humanitarian emergencies and refugee situations. <u>USG:</u> State/PRM (lead), State/IO, regional bureaus, USAID, FEMA, Peace Corps, DOD, NASA, National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), and USIA.
Data Verification and Validation Data Source: USG DART team reports, UNHCR situation reports Data Storage: UNHCR, USAID/OFDA, State/PRM, State/IO Frequency: Daily during crises, monthly in non-crisis situations Validation: Refugee Coordinator reports, Embassy reporting	
Assumptions & External Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disasters and conflicts will continue at the increasingly high level of recent years and will continue to cause hardship and suffering for the world's population.• Most humanitarian assistance will flow through international organizations and NGO's.• Countries will seek the assistance of the United States.

Alternative Indicator Sheet

National Interest: Humanitarian Response

Performance Goal 12: Humanitarian Response

Indicators (Alternative)	Baseline FY '98	Target Level FY '99	Actual Level FY '99
<p>Minimum food, water, and shelter needs are met for the vast majority of a displaced population within 15 days of a mass population movement.</p>	<p>International humanitarian agencies and NGOs are generally doing a good job of responding to new emergencies, but clear guidelines and programming standards for meeting minimum needs are not being universally implemented. A group of international NGOs, with the participation of many international organizations and the support of the USG, have initiated a standards-setting exercise (the "SPHERE" project) which will establish sectoral standards and organizational best practices that we expect will become the norm for humanitarian assistance.</p>	<p>Successful: SPHERE standards have been completed, widely disseminated, and are used as the basis for programming prompt assistance to affected populations in the vast majority of humanitarian emergencies.</p> <p>Minimally Effective: SPHERE standards have been completed and generally effectively implemented in several of the largest and most important complex emergencies.</p> <p>Unsuccessful: SPHERE standards or an acceptable alternative are not widely accepted as the basis for meeting minimum humanitarian needs and international response to emergencies is uneven, resulting in standards of care below the current baseline.</p>	<p>Successful: Two international humanitarian emergencies in FY 1999 (Kosovo and Timor) provide ample evidence that the response of the international community was swift, effective, minimized suffering, and met SPHERE standards for food, water, and shelter. Crude mortality rates (CMR), other than those caused by armed conflict, did not exceed acceptable levels compared to surrounding population or to normal CMR among the population at home.</p>

Alternative Indicator Sheet

National Interest: Humanitarian Response

Performance Goal 12: Humanitarian Response

Indicators (Alternative)	Baseline FY '98	Target Level FY '99	Actual Level FY '99
<p>Use and sharing of information related to natural disasters and complex humanitarian emergencies at the UN and other international organizations.</p>	<p>The UN has established information sharing and early warning capabilities (e.g. FEWS, HEWS, Relief Web, and IRIN). While frequently successful in facilitating collaboration to relieve the aftermath of natural disasters and conflict, these are often criticized for not being utilized to generate timely or appropriate anticipatory action to prevent conflict.</p>	<p>Successful: (1) a more comprehensive information sharing decision support mechanism is put in place linking humanitarian and political data and analyses. (2) Relief Web expands coverage of natural disasters and complex humanitarian emergencies. (3) Network of disaster centers designed and international funding sought. (4) Natural Disaster Early Warning System will go on-line. (5) REMAPS will be run as an experiment in FY 1999 and distributed as a standard mapping tool for field staffs in FY 2000. (6) Regulatory barriers to the provision of telecommunications in disasters will be reduced. (7) Relief information will be distributed to remote sites by CD-ROM. (8) Peacewing will be used to develop disaster relevant imagery for relief agencies.</p> <p>Minimally Effective: Current information sharing resources and level of use remain the same.</p> <p>Unsuccessful: Fewer information sharing resources exist and level of use declines.</p>	<p>Successful: ReliefWeb has become a major means of sharing relief information. The Global Disaster Information Network (GDIN) implementation is scheduled for FY2001. The Tampere Convention has been signed by 37 countries. A new initiative in FAO is the Food Insecurity Vulnerability Information Mapping System (FIVIMS), intended to measure the achievement of the World Food Summit goal to reduce the number of food insecure people by half, and to generate information for assistance planning.</p>



FY 1999 Performance Report



Global Issues

Performance Goal 13: Chemicals**National Interest:** Global Issues

Strategic Goal	Secure a sustainable global environment in order to protect the United States and its citizens from the effects of international environmental degradation.
Outcome Desired	The health and environmental dangers to Americans stemming from the worldwide use of acutely hazardous chemicals are reduced in a manner that is cost effective and promotes American trade interests.
Performance Goal	Negotiate and implement bilateral, regional, and global agreements that manage the production, use, and commerce in certain classes of industrial chemicals, pesticides, and pollutants.\
Strategies & Tactics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a globally harmonized system (GHS) for chemical hazard classification and labeling.• Negotiate a global agreement to minimize transboundary pollution from the use and production of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).• Advance the Convention on Prior Informed Consent for Certain Hazardous Chemicals (PIC).• Negotiate regional agreements with Europe and North America on transboundary air pollution from POPs and heavy metals.

Performance Goal 13: Chemicals

National Interest: Global Issues

Indicators	Baseline FY '98	Target Level FY '99	Actual Level FY '99
Status of globally harmonized system (GHS) for chemical hazard classification and labeling.	Efforts to reach agreement on classification criteria stalled	Conclude agreement on classification criteria and begin negotiating labeling standards	Reached agreement on criteria except for aerosols, target organ toxicity and aquatic toxicity; began labeling standard negotiations
Status of global agreement to minimize transboundary pollution from the use and production of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).	Negotiations began in July 1998 to define the structure for the negotiation process.	Establish criteria for adding new chemicals & process management of POPs. Initiate programs to address emissions and releases in China, Russia, Mexico, South Africa, and Brazil.	Negotiations underway; establishing mechanisms for providing technical assistance and information exchange for developing countries to enable them to manage PCBs and pesticides and reduce dioxin/furan releases.
Status of the Convention on Prior Informed Consent for Certain Hazardous Chemicals (PIC).	Concluded the Treaty of Rotterdam; established bridge arrangements between voluntary and mandatory regimes.	Complete international agreement on details and modalities remaining unresolved in the Treaty of Rotterdam (PIC).	Implemented interim PIC procedure and established interim chemical review committee.
Regional agreements with Europe and North America on transboundary air pollution from POPs and heavy metals.	Completed negotiations of POPs and heavy metals protocol to the Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution Convention.	Devise a legislative strategy to obtain Senate advice and consent and implementing legislation. Develop national strategy for implementation.	Progress made in drafting documentation to transmit Convention to the Senate. Decision made to delay implementation of protocol until completion of current POPs treaty negotiations

Performance Goal 13: Chemicals**National Interest:** Global Issues

Country	Worldwide
Lead & Partners	Lead: OES; Partners : EB, other agencies (EPA, FDA, DOD, CEQ, HHS, DOT, Labor, Commerce, USTR)
<div>Data Verification and Validation</div> <div>Verification Data Source: UNEP Data Storage: OES Frequency: Annually Validation: The number of countries that put into place appropriate national laws, policies and procedures for safely managing the production, shipment and disposal of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes can serve as a good measure of the effectiveness of the international agreements.</div>	
Assumptions & External Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Specific hazardous chemicals will continue to pose a threat to human and environmental health.• Certain hazardous chemicals will continue to cross international boundaries and appear in U.S. flora and fauna.• Public awareness of these dangers and demands for national action will increase.• Trade in chemicals will continue to be a major economic activity for the United States and its foreign competitors.

